OREGON, AGAIN.

If we recur to this subject of late more frequently than to any other, it is because the indications grow stronger of a design on the part of the Executive to throw it into the Halls of Congress, notwithstanding its being evident that no good can result from forcing it out of its natural course and beyond its natural development. This precipitation of the issue of the Oregon question being pretended to be demanded by the unanimous "Democracy," we have heretofore copied articles from several Democratic papers whose Editors have not entirely taken leave of common sense, to show that this is not the fact. We have copied especially an able article from the Charleston "Mercury," the organ of that branch of "the Democracy" to whose prevailing influence alone is attributable the nomination and subsequent election of the present Chief Magistrate to the station which he now occupies. The government paper, to break the force of the unanswerable argument and remonstrance of the Mercurv, repudiates its authority; accuses it of treachery to "the party:" suspects it of being independent. and, in short, of being little better than it should be. Between these brethren of one family it is no part of our intention to interpose. But, in order to show that the "Mercury" is not the only independent paper in the South that is opposed to these mere schemes of party, to be carried into effect at the in Charleston, having no Whigery about it, but some independence of thought, and spirit enough to declare its thought.

To this article we append a second article from the "Mercury," which we shall be glad to hear that the government editor is better pleased with than he seems to have been with the first one which we copied from the same paper.

## FROM THE CHARLESTON EVENING NEWS OF NOVEMBER 13. "THE WHOLE OF OREGON OR NONE."

The words at the head of this article should b kept before the people. They should sink deeply into the popular mind. They deserve to be tho roughly meditated. They are suggestive of important trains of reflection. They are significant of a change of policy that may result not only in war, but in consequences of even a more momentous character. The fruits may be visible in worse forms of evil than war expenditure, public debt, burdensome taxation, crippled commerce, impoverished agriculture, personal privation. In the bosom of our land there are deep and abiding sources of domestic dissension-abroad there is general fermentation. It belongs not to the most profound sagacity to lift the veil of futurity, in the event of a war kindled on this side of the Atlantic. In this posture of things, the words, we repeat, at the head of this article should be well weighed and pondered by the Ame rican people. The question to which they refer it is the duty of the press thoroughly to sift-to present in all its connexion and relations-to scan in its utmost length and breadth, its heights and depths. We will endeavor to perform our share

The Union has affirmed "that there is no break in th American title at latitude 49." How stand the facts? In 1818 Mesers Gallatin and Rush the Pleningtentiaries of the United States at the Court of St. James, proposed that the dividing line in the territory west of the Rocky Mountain should be along the 49th parallel to the Pacific Ocean. This was a proposition emanating, it will be understood, from our own Government. It was rejected by the British Cabinet. The negotiation resulted, as is known, in the convention for joint occupancy for ten years. Here, then, was the first break, offered voluntarily to be made in the American title by he American Plenipotentiaries under instructions from the

In 1823 a proposal was made through Mr. Rush, our Min, for a joint convention between the United States, Great Britain, and Russia, for the arrangement of the of America. The proposition of our Government was, that no settlement should be made in those territories by Russians south of latitude 55, by citizens of the United State north of latitude 51, or by British subjects south of the 51st or nort of the 55th parallels. This proposition for a joint convention, again voluntarily offering to limit our territorial claim, was not assented to, the ground of refusal being the message to Congress of President Monroe at the commencement of the session of 1823, affirming the principle "that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for colonization by any European Power. Here, then, was a second break in the American title propos ed by the American Government itself. In 1824 the negoti tion was resumed in London. Mr. Rush claimed during its progress no further for the United States than latitude 51, as covering the whole of our title from exploration, discovery settlement, and transfer from Spain. These pretensions were disputed by the British Plenipotentiaries, Messrs. Huskisson and Canning, who declared that their Government would ne ver assent to the claim set forth by Mr. Rush respecting the territory watered by the Columbia river and its tributaries. Mr. Rush then modified his preposal to the effect that no set-tlement should be made by British subjects north of 55 or south of 51, nor of American citizens north of the latter parallel. Mr. Rush subsequently substituted the 49th parallel for the 51st, which the British negotiators amended by proposing the line of 49 until it struck the middle of the Colu and thence to the Pacific Ocean. The negotiation ended, as the others had done, with the renewal of the convention joint occupancy for another period of ten years. This was

ne third break in our title proposed by ourselves.

In 1826 another negotiation was opened in London. Gallatin, on whom devolved its management, proposed again the parallel of 49, and the British Government renewed its offer to run the line at 49 until it struck the centre of the Co lumbia river, and thence to the Pacific Ocean. This negotiation, like the others, proving abortive, the convention was re-newed for another period of ten years. Here, then, there were, on our part, four successive and voluntary offers first, to sur rritory embracing 3 deg. 40 min. of latitude, the difference between 51 and 54.40; and, subsequently, 5 deg. 40, the difference between 49 and 54.40. Were those not breaks in the American title? The result is immaterial; the design was, on the part of our Government, to break the American title. If the British Government had assented to either of our propositions, our title would have been, to all practical

But this is only the evidence of intention to break. The fact is, that our title has been broken by the Russian Government, and without remonstrance or complaint on our part, of

which the American public are apprized. wis and the United State In the convention between Russia and the United States, signed at St. Petersburgh, April 1824, it was stipulated in the United States nor their citizens shall in future form any establishments on the Northwest coast of America, or the adjacent islands, north of lat. 54 40, thus impliedly, at least, recognising the American title south of this parallel. The Russian Government construed this article as giving it absolute sovereignty over all the northwest coast north of parallel 54 40, and denying the sovereignty of the United States over all that part of the coast lying south of that line. In conformity with this construction, Russia, in February, 1825, concluded a treaty with Great Britain relative to Northwest America, stipulating, after determining the line of demarcation to be, for a certain extent, to the 56th degree of latitude, "that the British should forever have the right to navigate any streams flowing into the Pacific from the interior, across the line of demarcation." This was an important break in our title. It virtually annulled, says Mr. ow, the convention of the previous year between Russia and the United States, "the treaty distinctly acknowledg-ing the southern division of the coast to be the property of Great Britain;" yet this break in our title, consummated by treaty, met not even with remonstrance on the part of our

What, then, is the legitimate inference from this summary of the successive stages of negotiation ' Is it not that the American Government, unsought and unsolicited, have made several endeavors to compromise our territorial claims, to the extent of those claims, now avouched to be "clear and unquestionable?" Have they not been actually compromised by acquiescence in the Russian treaty of 1825 with Great

his Britannic Majesty for the boundary of 49, deserving of being entertained by so grave a body as the Senate in 1828, and unworthy of all patriotic regard or wise consideration in 1845? Was our diplomacy at fault from 1818 to 1828? Were the members of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet and Messrs. Rush and Gallatin such unripe statesmen as to propose a compromise of our territorial claims in ignorance or contempt of our rights? These questions can be easily and satisfactorily answered by the American people, if they are not under the decreast delusions in relation to several delusions in relation to several delusions in relation. deepest delusions in relation to a subject on which false ap-peals have been made to their national pride and supposed

But let it be conceded, for the sake of argument, that the romptings of pride should preclude an arrangement on the asis formerly proposed by our Government, and that national dignity has now entered as an element into the question, Great Britain having repeatedly declined to negotiate with us on that britain naving repeatedly declined to negotiate with us on that basis. The alternative then is war. There is no middle ground—no debatable land—on which the parties may meet to arrange their dispute. Now the next point for investigation, for a sensible and practical people, is, supposing war to be the alternative, can we accomplish our purpose more effectually by war than by reasonable concession. Can we acquire the whole of the territory by conquest, and retain it by the encountered, some calculation should be made as to what re-sults is likely to grow out of its contingencies. It will not do to rush into hostilities without some estimate founded at least on probabilities. Can we, then, conquer Oregon? Can we retain it if we conquer it? These questions can be answered by a short and simple statement of circumstances in the relative condition of the parties and the geographical situation of possible cost of the blood and treasure of the whole People, we copy the following from another paper in 1843, in the Senate of the United States. He remarked, on that occasion, "that Great Britain occupies a point on the western shore of the Pacific almost directly opposite to the Oregon Territory, at the distance of 5,500 miles from the mouth of the Columbia river, with a tranquil ocean between them, which may be passed over in six weeks—while the disance from New York over the straightest and shortest line tance from New 1 ork over the straightest and shows the first more than thirteen thousand miles of actual sailing. Instead of six weeks the voyage would require six months. To march a military force to the mouth of the Columbia would require

120 days." So much for the comparative facilities of approach by the two countries to the disputed territory. With these superior advantages for transporting military stores and troops to Oregon, she has, in the language of Mr. Calhoun, "firmly planted her power on the eastern coast of China, and being enabled, at a moderate expense, to place a ong naval force at the mouth of the Columbia, while she ha as formidable a body of men, as hardy and energetic as any on this continent, in the service of the Hudson's Bay Compay, and numerous tribes of Indians under control." superior facilities of Great Britain for transporting and con entrating men and stores for offensive operation in Oregon Now, what are our means of concentration for offensive hostilities? Mr. Calhoun shall here speak. His reasoning wil neet with the ready acquiescence of every man of adequat ographical knowledge and military capacity :

"I now turn to examine our means of concentrating an op osing force by land and water, should it become necsintain our claim. We have no military or naval position in the Pacific Ocean. Our fleet would have to sail fr wn shores, and would have to cross the line and double Cap Horn, in 56 degrees of south latitude, and, turning north, re ross the line and ascend to latitude 46 north, in each the mouth of Columbia river-a distance from New York (over the straightest and shortest line) of more than 3,000 miles, and which would require a run of more than 8,000 of actual sailing on the usual route. Instead of six weeks, the voyage would require six months. I speak on the authority of one of the most experienced officers attached to

We never, therefore, could conquer Oregon, and, by parity of reasoning, if we conquered it, we could only temporarily hold it. The question of ability to retain possession so remote resolves itself into one of relative distance and of comparative feacility to concentrate naval and military resources at the seat fight as those must who fight against the moral sense of manof war. But it may be said, that if we lost Oregon, we should conquer Canada, and that on the conclusion of war, when it is scarcely worth the trouble even of a diplomatic conwe might negotiate with a counterbalancing advantage or ef-

ernment offered to compromise on this basis from 1814-'15 to In what manner and for what cause has it so happened that our Government, through a quarter of a century, and holding a good title up to 54° 40′, has been willing to compromise its difference with England by the line of 49° 2° The Union professes to resolve this question: it affirms that oth the American and British Governments were ignorant of the fact that no line had ever been run under the treaty of Utrecht between the British and French possessions in North America, and presuming that such a line had been run at 49°, concluded a treaty in 1818 making it the boundary beveen the United States and the British North American poessions from the Lake of the Woods westward to the Rock Mountains. It is added by the Union that Mr. Monroe then American Minister at the Court of St. James, wh rought into view this imaginary boundary line, was misled by an old map in his possession. Now a veil of obscurity does rest on this portion of diplomatic history, and it is impossible to pronounce whether the line of 49° was ever adopted as the line of separation between the French and British territories in North America under the treaty of trecht. The evidence that such a line had not been run nowever, only negative. Commissioners had been appointed under that treaty to make a line. It is doubtful whether they ever met : it is still more uncertain whether they ever made me. There were four or five maps made between 1751 and 1785, in which the parallel of 49° is laid down as the true ine: but there are several of equal or greater authority and of anterior date, in which there is no line at all, while all the standard works on diplomacy are equally silent on the subject But the sin of ignorance charged on Mr. Monroe should not rest exclusively on his shoulders. The Union states that M: Monroe was the first American statesman who brought into our negotiations with England this imaginary boundary line of the 49°, while Minister at the Court of St. James in 1804. Why is it that Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Rush, Mr. John Quincy Adams, Mr. Clay, Mr. Benton, and all our states en and diplomatists should have been equally ignorant of the fact that no line had been made by the that the Jury in the case of William Parkinson, impleaded with Collard, Cupid, and Honeyman, for robbing the Poughlish' It merely elucidates the manner the line came to be adopted when the boundary was run from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, and subsequently the reasons or causes for offering to extend that line, as one of compro nise, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Oceans. Thi loes not destroy or weaken the force of the fact that our Jovernment repeatedly offered to break our title at 49°. But there is better evidence still that our title has bee roken by ourselves, than any we have yet offered. ever virtue there may be in the explanation of the Union, it applies to our claims to Oregon solely under the French treaty by which we acquired Louisiana. It has no connexion with our claim under the Spanish treaty by which we acquired Florida, with the whole of the Northwest Coast discovered by Spain. If we rest that claim on the ground of discovery, it extends to 60 or 61°; if it rests on settlement or occupation by the Spaniards, it does not extend beyond the 38°, at Port Francisco, for the Spaniards never made a settlement beyond that line : but the American Government has always claimed under the Spanish title of discovery, which carries our claim of course to 60 or 61°. Now, a convention was made beween the United States and Russia in 1824, in which the northwestern boundary between the dominions of those Pow-ers on the Pacific ocean was fixed at 54° 40', thus relinquishing, by this break in the American title, from five to six de-grees of territory which we had acquired under our treaty with Spain. Can there be then any loss of honor, any sacrifice of pride, any relinquishment of right, in now com-promising with Great Britain at 49°, when we have already apromised with Russia at 54° 40', when we offered ompromise with England first at 49° and then at 51° se who will look at this question with minds untinctured

THOM THE CHARLESTON MERCERY, NOVEMBER 13. EFFECTS OF A WAR ON THE DIFFERENT SEC-

by national prejudice, and unswayed by popular preposes sions, must decide in the negative.

TIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

In opposing any policy that will lead to a war for such as an object as the Oregon Territory, we look of course to such ebullitions of spleen as affected patriotism, playing the disin-

itain, we would have been now with a parallel no higher tions that are to constitute the capital of the war-monger Britain, we would have been now with a parallel no higher than 49 or 51! What is that description of title which admits of important limitation down to 1828, and permits not he smallest breach in its integrity five years subsequently? Does time change geographical metes and bounds? Are degrees of latitude subject to the alternations of politics? Is Mr. Benton's resolution, declaring it expedient to treat with his Britannic Majesty for the boundary of 49, deserving of to be disturbed by the auterees of self-seeking politicians. We fear not a war with Great Britain for a righteous cause. We forced on the last war, when that section whose seamen were outraged and whose ships were harassed and confiscated not only opposed it, but were ready before it ended to side with

although to the South a war can only be unmitigated evil. It otherwise to the North and West. At the North the tariff s now the predominating interest; and rather than its power are doing what they can and all they can to put should be sapped, the whole tariff party will go for war, for Great Britain in a position in which war must be the same reason that they formerly opposed war—for the same reason that they now support every profligate scheme of expenditure. Another war, and the tariff policy is fixed for able, it is conduct like this. Ours is a peace policy able, it is conduct like this. Ours is a peace policy about the laws, which must be tantamount to an absorbed the laws. expenditure. Another war, and the tariff policy is fixed forever on the country, from the enormous public debt it will
licy; we have and can have no other, if we look to
our present or a permanent prosperity; every enour present or a permanent prosperity; every enlicy; we have and can have no other, if we look to
our present or a permanent prosperity; every enlicy; we have and can have no other, if we look to
our present or a permanent prosperity; every enlicy; we have and can have no other, if we look to
our present or a permanent prosperity; every ennguishment of that debt. Another war, and the Federal Government may acquire such strength and mastery as to be ompletely consolidated. All struggles for State rights and

trample their soil or burn their cities. The Western are a brave people; indeed, if there is any thing they love better than bragging, it is actual blows. They will have all the pleasures of bluster, turmoil, and fighting, with none of the blight and horrors of war. They will have an eye to business also, and horrors of war. They will have an eye to business also, ambling demagogism? Are the blood and treasures of the state of finding of finding of the state of the sta and horrors of war. They will have an eye to business also, and will not be insensible to the profit of feeding our armies at war-prices. In the last war they sold flour at their own doors for twenty dollars a barrel. What a secible argument this to prove that "Western interests require war." Thus the Eastern manufacturers will flourish by a complete monopoly of the market of the Union, and the Western farmers will flourish through the demands of the army for their

How will it be with us? The South will be the seat of the ar. Her every interest will be sacrificed while it continues and when it is over she will be ground down by oppressiv taxes to pay its arrears. Property, power, safety, all will be engulphed in the abyss to which they are urging us. Those efforts for reform and liberty which have been her impulse and life for twenty years, and to stifle which is the very aim of this project of war, will perish in exhaustion and impotence.

Even the shipping interest of the North may indemnify itself for the interruption of peaceful commerce, by plundering the commerce of the enemy. What resource, what alleviation, what indemnity is there for the South? What is to become of her two million bales of cotton consumed in Europe What of her other products, dependant on the market of the want : the South finds abroad almost the entire market for her products. Is there any comparison, then, between the losses of the different sections of the Union, by a war with the chief

easons against the policy of a war. If there be no high and its consuming waste—for letting loose is beastly passions and staining the earth with blood—then is war one of the most enormous crimes man can commit. The humanizing inter-course of nations, the arts of peace, the security of home, the sense of religion, the love of justice, the impulses of mercy, all shrink from the track of war and perist in its triumphs. Is it not an imperative duty to demand of our rulers to show not only that our rights are involved in the dispute with England, but that every peaceful means of siving them has been exhausted. If our title to Oregon were indeed as "clear and unquestionable" as the President deems it have we not taken England, and submitting to a joint occupation of it with her for twenty-eight years? And when she offers to leave it to the judgment of an impartial third party, how can we refuse, without loading ourselves with the responsibility of wilfully and unprovokedly breaking the peace of the world? Shall we not be in the wrong in the estimation of all christendom, and

right of the question, and that duty and honor and the salva- disposition on the part of the tions. We know the risk we run in announcing them, but this p we act in the belief that the People will be true to us, as we nals. shall prove ourselves true to them.

Four steamboats belonging to the People's Line-the Gazelle, the Utica, the New Jersey, and the Diamond—were sold in New York on Friday, as follows: Gazelle, to Henry Green, Esq. for \$6,000; the Utica, to Peter Taggert, Esq. for \$18,000; the Diamond, to J. E. Coffee, for \$6,000; the New Jersey, to J. R. Vandewater, for \$24,000.

BANKRUPTCIES .- The Boston Traveller states that the large wholesale dealers of the city, have, of late, in repeated stances, been called to lose large amounts by the failure of

The remark of John Neal that he never knew a man to fly into a passion immediately after putting on a clean shirt, hav-ing been recently revived, the editor of the United States Gazette admits the truth as well as the philosophy of the observation, but adds that he has frequently seen a man fall into a horrible excitement if, after getting on the garment, he found a button missing.

A WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT, under the name of the "Brattlebro' Infirmary," with a capital of \$50,000, was in-corporated at the recent session of the Vermont Legislature. The charter, which passed both branches by a very large vote,

was obtained on most favorable terms. GREAT LOAD OF WHEAT .- The canal boat " Ohio," Capt. Wheaton, arrived at Rochester from Buffalo, on Tuesday, with 3,818 bushels of wheat. This is said to be the larges

load of grain ever landed at that port. CONVICTION.—The National Police Gazette informs

The grand larceny having been committed on board of vessel, the Court have the power to sentence has for the term of eight years to Sing Sing.

Parkinson has never been convicted in this country before He escaped punishment for the robbery of the City Bank with Smith, by surrendering a large portion of the money and What-nion, it Collard, Cupid, and Honeyman will be tried the nex

Mr. TROMAS POWELL, a resident of Berkeley county, Vir-

ginia, was found drowned, near a fish pot of his, in the Po-tomac river, on last Wednesday. He was engaged in trapping otter, and it is supposed that in endeavoring to regain a trap which had become loosed from its fastenings, he was seized with a fit or cramp, and being unable to extricate himself, perished in the situation found. FATAL RENCONTRE. -On the evening of the 17th instant, the bar of the St. Louis Exchange, at New Orleans, a fa-rencontre took place, by which Captain Joseph Carson

lost his life instantaneously, a pistol having been fired at him by Mr. J. M. Wansworts, the ball of which passed through his heart. Mr. Wadsworth immediately surrendered himself into the custody of the sheriff. The unfortunate affair was the result of a previous difficulty between the parties. A destructive fire occurred at Chillicothe, Ohio, on Tuesday last, which consumed the printing offices of the Scioto Gazette and the Advertiser. Most of the materials belonging to the latter were saved, but those of the Gazette were lost.

teen thousand dollars. Robert Layton, alias S. G. Warren, convicted at Charles ton (S. C.) for forgery, has been sentenced to be hanged. It is thought that the pardoning power will be interposed in his

sides the printing offices, seven or eight other buildings, all of frame, were burnt. The whole loss is stated at twelve or fif-

THE VOICE OF THE WEST.

FROM THE CINCINNATI (OHIO) GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 14. THE OREGON DISPUTE.

There is no little anxiety among compolitical circles in consequence of the turn given of ate to the Oregon question.

Reflecting men of all parties must have observed gans have taken ground on this subject which wana war policy. They will not declare war: nay more, it may be that they feel assured there will be no war; but they [or, rather, their avowed organ] The Journal des Débats of this day has a strong the inevitable consequence of their action.

ergy we possess, every art, every industrial resource, will thrive most and best when we are upon friendly terms with the whole world. The very countering the hazard of losing the whole. There is no difficulty with an unprejudiced inquirer, and with calm judgment, o answer these questions. From the language of the Union we infer that nothing less than the whole of Oregon will saisfy national honor. Then, if the sacrifices of war are to be countering the hazard of losing the whole of Oregon will saisfy national honor. Then, if the sacrifices of war are to be countering the hazard of losing the whole of Oregon will saisfy national honor. Then, if the sacrifices of war are to be countered in the sacrifices of war are to be countered in the sacrifices of war are to be countered in the sacrifices of war are to be countered in the sacrifices of war are to be countered in the sacrifices of war are to be countered in the sacrifices of war are to be countered in the sacrifices of war are to be countered in the sacrifices of war are to be countered in the sacrifices of war are to be countered in the sacrifices of war are to be countered in the sacrifices of war are to be countered in the sacrifices of war are to be countered in the sacrifices of war are to be countered in the central power. All reform and evil only. It brings a blight upon our national prosperity; mars our industrial action as fatally as war itself; staggers, if it does not prostrate, our subject.

To the West also a war are to be countered in the central power. All reform and evil only. It brings a blight upon our national prosperity; mars our industrial action as fatally as war itself; staggers, if it does not prostrate, our industrial action as fatally as war itself; staggers, if it does not prostrate, our industrial action and evil only. It brings a blight upon our national and evil only. It brings a blight upon our national and evil only. and evil only. It brings a blight upon our national would adopt and pursue this course—are as reck-less of human good as madmen on the highway. gambling demagogism? Are the blood and trea-sure of our people so utterly valueless that they may be counted a football for heartless and amb tious aspirants to sport with? It is time that all such wickedness should be put down, and the rulers of the people taught that they may not thus tamper with sacred rights and important interests-sol duties and settled principles-in so light or mad a

But if war be the object of the Administration and its friends, then is their conduct still more re prehensible. Where the necessity of war between the United States and Great Britain? Whence the demand in honor, or in interest, for a brutal display of bloody ingenuity between the two greatest na tions of the earth? What is at stake which justifies, on the part of either, an appeal to arms Every sentiment and every interest of the age-it whole spirit-is opposed to war. Shall the people of the Union, then, because their President, in an evil hour, and when advised by ill-disposed or unwise counsellors, asserted that our claim to the whole of Oregon was "clear and indisputable," say · let there be war rather than that the President shall back out?" Shall the Government of Great Britain, because its Prime Minister, in answer to this unfortunate and unnecessary declaration in the inaugural of Mr. Polk, declared that England would not yield an inch of her rights, stand up for war? Yet herein lies, in our opinion, the whole difficulty It were folly in the extreme-wickedness of the blackest dye-in either party, under these circum stances, to plunge their nations in war, and wanto ly waste rivers of human blood for any such trivial cause, when, amid a continued peace, human advancement in both would gladden the heart of man and strengthen the hope of the world. What are rulers if they may bring about such results? What are Governments, if, in the face of man or of heaven, they may substitute a spirit of brutality for peace; bloodshed for fraternal feeling; ferocity for honest and manly strife in the arts of peace, between a Christian and civilized people? They are literally tamperers with the highest human good; speculators in man's truest happiness and progress; tyrants at heart and in mould, and only wanting the should conquer Canada, and that on the conclusion of war, we might negotiate with a counterbalancing advantage or effect, restoring Canada for Oregon, or keeping Canada, if we relinquished Oregon. This opens a view of the subject which has had much more to do with the Oregon controversy than appears on the surface, but we have left ourselves no time to day to unfold the important train of reflections which it suggests.

FROM THE CHARLESTON (s. c.) EVENING NEWS, NOV. 15.

The Washington Union has elucidated at some length its assertion "that there has been no break in the American title to Oregon at the 49th degree." It admits that our Government offered to compromise on this basis from 1814-"15 to

Look at their acts-read their jourthe Ohio Statesman, " which will overrule all tiality between the contending States, he had no doubt that others. The first is, WE WANT it : the second, Gen. Rosas would listen to any reasonable proposal for settling WE WILL HAVE IT." Did the robber ever set up the question." a different plea ? Was ever pirate without this argument? Make this a motive for action-set this down as a justifiable plea-in individuals or nations, and the sacredness of home-God's altarsour wives and our daughters, our property, would be profaned and plundered! Can it be that any man is so besotted by party as to utter, or any party so brutalized by excess as to defend, a sentimen country customers. We hear that among the failures alluded like this—a sentiment which would send Christian to by the Traveller, is one at Albany, which brings in three ity into the grave and revolt the untamed savages of the forests of Oregon?

## THE GREAT FALLS OF THE POTOMAC.

This remarkable water-power, one of the larges and most effective in the whole country, within a few miles of the District of Columbia, has hitherto remained totally unoccupied, in a state of nature The following extract from correspondence in the New York Mirror shows us that it is coming into use:

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 4, 1845. Gentlemen: A ramble through Pairfax county, Virginia, enables me to give you a few items, of which I have seen no mention made by the papers, and which may be of interest to some of your readers. An impression is there gaining ground that the manufacturers of the North contemplate extending their power as far South as practicable, and, by association of interest, maintaining if not augmenting their influence in the National Councils. Virginia, it is conceded, is destined to beome a manufacturing State. Already an extensive sche for the establishment of a manufacturing village on the banks for the establishment of a manufacturing village on the banks of the Potomac has been partially consummated. The Great Falls and the adjacent lands were purchased a week or two since by a wealthy company from the North for \$11,000, and preparations are in progress to comfinence at a very early period the building of the dams, mills, dwelling-houses, &c. on quite an extensive scale, under the name of South Lowell. This beautiful site, for years past a favorite resort for pic-nic parties from Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, is on the Potomac, eleven miles above the Little Falls, and sixteen from Washington. There is not a more picturesque spot. from Washington. There is not a more picturesque spot, with the exception perhaps of Harper's Ferry, in any part of Virginia. In no part of the United States is there a stronger or more constant and reliable water-power for manufacturi purposes, the body of water being sufficient at all seasons the year to keep in operation as many mills as can be erected on the premises. The Georgetown and Cumberland canal, passing within a few hundred yards of the spot, will afford every facility for the transportation of manufactured and material. Should Colonel Von Schmidt's plan be carried operation, vessels of large tonnage can without difficulty reach the foot of the canal, thus giving South Lowell all the advantages of a seaport town. Yankee enterprise has already changed the entire aspect of Fairfax county, and it now remains to be seen how far it will succeed in the establishment of a manufacturing village in the midst of a slaveholding and anti-tariff population, whose interests are all at variance with those of the manufacturers. It will present a singular anomaly, at all events, and no doubt there will be a long struggl aly, at all events, and no doubt there will be a long struggle before Virginia prejudices can be overcome. The ladies, I understand, throughout the neighborhood are deeply grieved at the loss of their delightful pic-nic ground, and contemplate getting up an elegant petition calling upon Congress to pass a law against the abominable encroaches of steam, smoke, spinning-wheels, and matter-of-fact Yankees, upon the charming solitudes of nature, and more especially of those beautiful glens so associated with the romance of love, poetry, dancing, fish-fries, and frolies, on the banks of their own sweet Potomac.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.-Three children of a Mr. by acquiescence in the Russian treaty of 1825 with Great Britain? Can it be said with any propriety that an arrangement of title is now inconsistent with national honor, when, if either of our voluntary overtures had been met by Great the official organ indicates the sort of appeals and denuncia-

FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 1, 1845. The Rouen and Havre Railroad is in rapid pro-ress. Next year the capital of France will be, virtually, on the sea.

The collapse has begun in the Paris stock-market, as in that of London. The eight or ten companies formed for every railroad line have absorbed capital and occasioned a lamentable dearth of money. The that the Executive of the nation and his official ormore than half the companies have no other object tonly threatens the peace of the world. Theirs is than to be bought in by the substantial associations. A rise in the assize of bread is announced for this week.

> editorial article on the fate of the British Corn Laws. It does not regard the temporary scarcity of food in Ireland as the real cause of a probable suspension

of ABERDEEN said that Buenos Ayres possessed the soversignty on both sides of the river, and prevented the access of any forein Power up that river, in the same manner in which we had the right of prohibiting the passage of any foreign Power up the St. Lawrence.

ower up the St. Lawrence.
"Lord Columnstren said the question was of great commercial importance, and he was sure had not escaped the attention of the Government If we could succeed in opening "WE HAVE TWO CLAIMS TO OREGON," Says attended to their own affairs solely, and observed strict impar-

> France is found to lack wood for naval purposes. How far Corsica can supply the deficit is not yet ascertained. All expedition has been used in fitting out the squadron which is to co-operate with the British for the suppression of the slave-trade on the western coast of Africa. The United Service Journal and several of the London newspapers furnish letters from British naval officers engaged in the service, which represent the whole undertaking

defeasible rights of France to the whole island of troops who are there will not again quit it, whilst Madagascar. The London Times contends that it is independent de jure and de facto. Chusan is a trade of the north of Persia and the Caspian Sea." fruitful question between the oracles of the two The London Times of the 30th contains a letter from its sides of the channel. The Morning Chronicle ap- New York correspondent, ("A Genevese Traveller,") in prehends that the French, if suffered to acquire which, while reviewing the position of the Oregon dispute, Chusan, will intrigue with the many Chinese secret he administers a rebuke of no slight severity to the Times for revolutionary societies, and thus, ere long, contrive its malignant attempts to excite the prejudices of its readers to rule over the Celestial Empire! In regard to against the American people. He regrets "the disposition India, it may be enough to quote a short Bombay to lower the standard of this country in the estimation of Euparagraph touching the Punjaub :

"It is easy to perceive that the country is in such a condition of hopeless disquietude as to render British intervention not only perfectly justifiable, but imperatively called for by the interests of humanity."

Hyalography, or the art of engraving on glass, has considerably advanced of late. It has become as easy and complete as on copper or steel.

Political clubs and radical associations so about n Switzerland that most of the Democratic Gov- sold his bonds for £2,745. He adds :

variety of highly instructive matter, elucidating all the main controversies and concerns of Europe.

The members of the Ethnological Society of Paris

are highly gratified by the first volume of the Transacare highly gratified by the first volume of the Transactions of the American Ethnological Society of New York. Several of them have expressed, in the most emphatic terms, their admiration of Mr. Gallatin's Notes on the Semi-civilized Nations of Mexico, Yucatan, and Central America. Under the modest title they have found a comprehensive, acute, erudite, variously instructive disquisition. A second volume, like the first, will establish the equality of the New York society with any European.

The number for the present month of Fraser's (London) Magazine contains a very spirited, intelligent, and comparatively liberal article, entitled England and Yankee Land, by Anglomane. The satire is keen on both countries, but there is wholeome truth for both. We may suppose that what the writer heard, read, or observed in some northern meridian, caused him to go so far, in reference to reunion with Great Britain, as this extravagant language: "Were the matter once more put to the vote among the civilized part of the community, it were difficult to decide whether old English

loyalty would not easily reassert the ascendant."

French tourists, quite competent judges, who have just arrived from Great Britain, report that the naval preparations-especially the increase of steam war-power-are more considerable, various, and active than even the announcements in the special journals, and the warnings of the French Opposiion press, would lead the world to imagine.

Extract from Mr. O'Connell's latest Speech to the Dublin Repeal Association.

awal himself of the Irish scarcity.

In a publication dated Berlin, 14th October, the King of Prussin has again proclaimed his preference for "the religion of the forefathers," and his conviction that the division of the church into sects is a great evil. The Convention of the German Catholics (elander enough) held in the Prussin as against a section of the colonial system—prospective emancipation—appeared in the Moniteur of yesterday morning. The National of this morning expatiates on their insufficiency for the benefit of the slaves, and the objects of the laws. It charges the Government excise in a fresh of the colonial and comment. An editor remarks that Mr. or Circus and the Moniteur of yesterday morning. The Market of the proposition of the issues, and the objects of the laws. It charges the Government excise in Mexicos and the Mexican Government excise in Mexicos and the Mexican Government excise in Mexicos and the Mexican Government excise in Mexicos and the Mexicos and the Mexicos in the superior of the Mexican cause against the United States in the case of Texas. The Government at Washington may now benevolendly interpose to rescue Mexico from the wrath of France.

Some of the Severe strictures on the exaction of the source of the superior of the mexicos of the severe strictures on the exaction of the source of the superior of the superior of the mexicos in the colonia corporation, of measures of relief. The enablish corporation, of measures of relief. The colonial corporation, of measures of relief, and the curricus of the control of the superior of the companion, and as a prompt march towards the districts of the companion. The foreign the mexicos of the corporation of the superior of the companion of the superior of the superior of the superior of the superior of the supe or injustice. Lords Roden and Enniskillen were like two worthy aldermen in Cork, who always voted against the Catholics. One said to the other, "I don't know why, but I hate those Papists." "And so do I, Dick," said the other, "for exactly the same reason." [Cheers and laughter.] All the grievance under which the Orangemen seemed to labor was, that they were not permitted to tyrannine over their Catholic brethren. They were like the American, who indignantly demanded of an English constable who would not permit him to beat his slave, "Is this a land of liberty, where a man cannot larrap his own black?" [Loud cheers and laughter.] Mr. O'Connell next went over his recent agrupped that the Queen had at prewould restore the ancient equipoise Commons, and it was he who sought to

> FROM LATE EUROPEAN PAPERS. The France publishes the following letter from Genoa, of

"Shortly after the arrival of the Emperor and Empress of Russia in this city they received a visit from Don Carlos and his wife. The interview was exceedingly cordial. The Emperor and Don Carlos conversed together a long time, and a few hours after the Emperor and Empress returned the visit. During his short stay at Genoa the Emperor had frequent interviews with Don Carlos. The King of Sardinis shows great attention to the latter and to the young Princess. They all dine frequently with the King."

the service, which represent the whole undertaking to be worse than nugatory. An abolition-blockade of the coasts of Brazil, and the condemnation of Brazilian vessels by British Vice-Admiralty Courts, are vehemently urged. The old cry is raised: "Slavery must be utterly extinguished in the new world to ensure any progress in suppressing it in Africa."

The letters in the London Times from Mexico continue to be of pregnant interest and import. It will be happy for the Mexicans if they should be cured of all confidence and lot in European diplomacy. La Presse, a principal Paris print, has filled two broad pages with a demonstration of the indeed two broad pages with a demonstration of two processes are all dispected the setablished themselves the at Esterabad, an important port of Persia in the Caspian Sea. The foundation of the Muscovite Government has been meditations, the Russians have just established themselves the at Esterabad, an important port of Persia i

rope, which too often appears in leading journals abroad"-a disposition which has never been manifested with more vio-

lence than in the Times itself. An anonymous correspondent in the paper of the next day leclares that the "conduct of the Americans themselves" is the cause of the low estimate in which American character is held in Europe. He says, in 1839 he bought \$20,000 of Illinois bonds, for which he gave £4,187; that since 1842 he has received no dividend, and that "on Monday last" he

in Switzerland that most of the Democratic Governments (of the Cantons) have taken the alarm and set themselves on the defensive. France and Austria have just canvassed, by their diplomatic agents, every division of the confederation.

A committee of the French Academy of Medicine is sedulously employed, at the instigation and with the aid of the Government, on the subjects of contagion and quarantine. Their report will be issued before January.

Marshal Soult resigns the War Department and remains honorary Premier; President emerities of the Council: the King is the real chief at the board.

Your budget of printed extracts consists of a variety of highly instructive matter elucidations.

The Augsburg Gazette states, from Naples, that the negotiations between the Russian and Neapolitan Governments for a treaty of navigation have been brought to a close, and now only await ratification.

Reserved carriages for ladies are becoming general upon all